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06/30/2008

EXAMINER

KING, JAMAL J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2614

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/757,486	Applicant(s) KANG, SUNG-WOON	
	Examiner JAMAL KING	Art Unit 2614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 January 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 1/15/2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 10/757,486.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/15/2004, 6/2/2006, 5/29/2007</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-19 are pending.
2. Claims 1-19 are rejected.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The Applicant's Information Disclosure Statements, filed on 1/15/2004, 6/02/2006 and 5/29/2007 have been received and entered into record. Therefore, the examiner has considered the cited references.

Specification

4. In the specification on page 13 paragraph [0059], line 4, "Nia" should be "Via" as stated on page 12, paragraph [0056], line 13, and paragraph [0057] line 17.

Appropriate correction is required.

5. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the term "VOIP" should be spelled out to provide a clear understanding of the terminology. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

6. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

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Claims 1-6 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the limitations recite non-statutory subject matter.

Although claim 1 is a “system” claim, it recites “a calling terminal connected to an external network”, “a network address translation block for receiving a session initiation protocol message transmitted from the calling terminal”... and “a plurality of call agents constituting a local network with the network address translation block...”, which does not produce and tangible or concrete result or output. Therefore, claim 1 is rejected as being non-statutory. Claims 2 and 3 are dependent upon claim 1 and are rejected accordingly. Note that the specification (page 7, lines 12-16) state that the invention can be implemented “without these elements” and thus what remains of the invention is “address translation” carried by a protocol, which is not statutory.

Similarly, claim 4 is rejected for the same reason. Claim 4 recites a “system”, “a plurality or call agents responsible for a call process”, “a network address translation block connected to a plurality or the call agents through a local network...” and “a called terminal connected to the network address translation block and external network”, which does not produce any tangible or concrete result or output. Therefore, claim 4 is rejected as being non-statutory. Claims 5 and 6 are dependent upon claim 4 and are rejected accordingly.

Claim 19 recites “computer-readable medium”. The specification on page 14, paragraph [0064], lines 1-6 recites, “The computer-readable media includes all possible kinds of recording media in which computer-readable data is stored. The computer-readable media include storing media, such as magnetic storing media..., optical reading media..., DVD’s..., flash memory and carrier waves. The computer-readable

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medium including carrier waves shows that it is drawn to some type of energy per se. Energy is not one of the four statutory categories, and therefore is rejected as having non-statutory subject matter.

Drawings

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, all the claimed features such as the system of claim 1 which comprises "calling terminal", "external network", "translation blocks", "plurality of agents", "local network", ...etc. must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner,

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the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. Publication No. 2004/0139230) and Kim's background section.

As per claim 1, Kim discloses:

A system for network address translation and session management comprising:

(Kim, page 1, paragraph [0028], lines 29-30, "Embodiments of the present invention may provide an SIP service method in a network having a NAT.") and (Kim, page 1, paragraph [0029], lines 43-45, "If the proxy within the NAT intends to transmit messages to outside the NAT, the SIP service method may add via header parameters...") shows that a system is using network address translation and session management.

-a calling terminal connected to an external network (Kim, page 1, paragraph [0012], lines 13-15, "First, if the user agent X (110) sends a call request to proxy

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X' (SIP Proxy X') (130) via the NAT (120), the proxy X' (SIP Proxy X') (130) makes a call request...) shows a calling terminal connected to an external network. A person with ordinary skill in the art would imply that the calling terminal is connected to an external network. The of NAT would not be necessary to send an invite message.

-a network address translation block for receiving a session initiation protocol message transmitted from the calling terminal, performing address translation and session management for the calling terminal of an internal session initiation

protocol (Kim, page 2, paragraph [0030], lines 51-54, "...a first user agent's sending an SIP invite message for a second user agent to a first proxy registered in a static....of the NAT located within a same domain as the first user agent.") shows the stated limitation, where the invite message is a type of SIP message.

-a plurality of call agents constituting a local network with the network address translation block, for being responsible for a call process

(Kim, page 3, paragraph [0030], lines 51-66, "...a first user agent's sending an SIP invite message for a second user agent to a first proxy registered in a static....of the NAT located within a same domain as the first user agent...The second user agent may send a response message to the invite message to the first proxy through the second proxy located in the same NAT as the second user agent.") shows that call agents constitute a local network with network address block. The NAT allows caller to communicate with the same network, or a single

network, and (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0030], lines 12-14, "Upon receipt of the response message, the first user agent may send an acknowledgement for the response message.") show that the call agents can process a call.

As per claim 2, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and further Kim's background section discloses:

-wherein the network address translation block translates a public network address transmitted from the calling terminal, into a local network address, connecting to a plurality of call agents (Kim's background, page 1, paragraph [0005], lines 25-31, "In a communication network, the NAT translates private IP addresses into public IP addresses...The NAT makes it possible to convert multiple private IP addresses to a limited number of public IP addresses and vice versa, and thus enables multiple users to share public IP addresses.") shows the network address translation translates a public network address transmitted from a calling terminal, into a local network address, connecting to a plurality of call agents. A person with ordinary skill in the art would imply that when NAT occurs call agents are involved.

As per claim 3, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and further Kim discloses:

-wherein the network address translation block interfaces a call by selecting one call agent among a plurality of the call agents for one "INVITE" message which is a call establishment request message generated from the calling terminal (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0054], lines 54-55, "The user agent UA X (310) sends SIP invite message for the user agent UA Y (410) to the proxy X' (320)...NAT located within the same domain as the user

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agent UA X (310)”) shows the stated limitation. The user agent making a call request and the request, or invite message, being received by the proxy X’ shows that a call agent received the invite message.

As per claim 4, Kim discloses:

A system for network address translation and session management comprising:

(Kim, page 1, paragraph [0028], lines 29-30, “Embodiments of the present invention may provide an SIP service method in a network having a NAT.”) and (Kim, page 1, paragraph [0029], lines 43-45, “If the proxy within the NAT intends to transmit messages to outside the NAT, the SIP service method may add via header parameters...”) shows that a system is using network address translation and session management.

-a plurality of call agents responsible for a call process

(Kim, page 4, paragraph [0030], lines 12-14, “Upon receipt of the response message, the first user agent may send an acknowledgement for the response message.”) shows that the call agents can process a call. A person with in ordinary skill in the art would imply that messages from user agents, or callers, are sent to the user agent’s proxy, or a call agent

-a network address translation block connected to a plurality of the call

agents through a local network, (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0050], lines 15-17, “...private IP address/port of the proxy within the NAT...”) shows that NAT is connected to call agents through local network, where the “private IP address” is “local network” and “proxy” is “call agent” ***for performing address translation and session management for a***

session initiation protocol message received from the call agents existing in

the local network by interfacing an external network (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0050], lines 20-23, "Thus, SIP messages coming to the private IP address/port of the NAT are automatically transmitted to the private IP address/port of the proxy mapped to the relevant public IP address.") shows performing address translation and session management for a session initiation protocol message received from the call agents existing in the local network by interfacing an external network.

-called terminal connected to the network address translation block and an external network (Kim, Figure 2) shows called terminal connected to the network address translation block and an external network. The "Static NAT for Proxy Y'" shows that call agent, or proxy Y' which associated with the called terminal UA Y, is connected to the NAT and the external IP, or external network.

As per claim 5, the rejection of claim 4 is incorporated and further Kim discloses:

-the network address translation block connects to the called terminal by translating a local network address transmitted from a plurality of the call agents, into a public network address (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0057], lines 19-22, "The user agent UA Y (410) responds to the invite message by sending a response message (200 OK) to the proxy X' (320) through the proxy Y' (420) inside of the NAT to which the user agent UA Y (410) itself belongs (S307).") shows the stated limitation. User agent UA Y responding to the invite message describes the user agent UA Y as the called terminal that is within or connected

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to the NAT. The response being sent to proxy X', call agent, shows that the response is transmitted to the outside of the NAT, or public network address.

As per claim 6, the rejection of claim 4 is incorporated and further Kim discloses:

-the network address translation block interfaces a call between the called terminals corresponding to one "CallID" by analyzing an "INVITE" message

generated from the call agents (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0054], lines 54-57,

"The user agent UA X (310) sends SIP invite message for the user agent UA Y (410) to the proxy X' (320)...of the NAT located within a same domain as the

user agent UA X (310) (S301).") shows the network translation address block

interfaces a call between the called terminals corresponding to one "CallID" by

analyzing an "INVITE" message generated from the call agents; where proxy X'

is call agent. A person with ordinary skill in the art would understand that a

phone call request from a calling terminal is also known as an invite message.

The call identification of the calling party is analyzed during the invite message

that is generated from the proxy, or call agent.

9. Claims 7-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. Publication No. 2004/0139230), Kim's background, and further in view of MeLampy (U.S. Patent No. 7,133,923)

As per claim 7, Kim discloses:

A method for sending a call, at a calling terminal, in a system for network address translation and session management, the method comprising the steps of:

(Kim, page 4, paragraph [0054], lines 54-57, "The user agent UA X (310) sends SIP invite message for the user agent UA Y (410) to the proxy X' (320)...of the NAT located

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within a same domain as the user agent UA X (310) (S301).”) shows that a calling terminal is sending a call in the NAT system.

-receiving, at a network address translation block provided between the calling

terminal and call agents, a call establishment request message generated from

the calling terminal connected to an external network (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0054], lines 54-57, “The user agent UA X (310) sends SIP invite message for the user agent UA Y (410) to the proxy X’ (320)...of the NAT located within a same domain as the user agent UA X (310) (S301).”), ***extracting a public network address from the received call establishment request message, storing the public network address*** (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0055], lines 62-64, “Upon the proxy X’ (320)’s receipt of the invited message, the RTP relay (350) creates and stores multiple public IP address/port pairs.”) shows extracting a public network address from the received call establishment request message, storing the public network address. A person with ordinary skill in the art would understand that in order of a communication session to occur between a local and external terminal, NAT is necessary in order for the two to communicate.

-Kim does not disclose selecting a specific call agent among a plurality of the call agents, storing a communication path for the specific call agent in session information of a relevant call. However, MeLampy in an analogous art discloses selecting a specific call agent among a plurality of the call agents, storing a

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communication path for the specific call agent session information of a relevant call (MeLampy, column 14, lines 24-55, "The SIP agent group 432 data object provide means of grouping and specifying strategies for using SIP agent(s)...") shows selecting a specific cal agent among a plurality of the call agents, storing a communication path for the specific call agent in session information of a relevant call. A communication path would be necessary in order for communication of the call to be successful.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of MeLampy in the teachings of Kim to state selecting a specific cal agent among a plurality of the call agents, storing a communication path for the specific cal agent in session information of a relevant call. The modification would be obvious because one of the ordinary skill in the art would want a specified call to be directed to a particular call agent.

-Kim does not disclose distributing traffic by transmitting a session initiation protocol message transmitted from the calling terminal, to a selected call agent only, using information stored in a session of the relevant call.

However, MeLampy in an analogous art discloses distributing traffic by transmitting a session initiation protocol message transmitted from the calling terminal, to a selected call agent only, using information stored in a session of the relevant call (MeLampy, column 14, lines 26-28, "A strategy field 434, located within the SIP agent group 432 data object, defines the method of selection of SIP agent(s) 402 when routing communication requests.") shows distributing traffic by transmitting a session initiation protocol message transmitted from the calling terminal, to a selected call agent only,

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using information stored in a session of the relevant call; where “communication requests” is “session initiation protocol message” as claimed.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of MeLampy in the teachings of Kim to state distributing traffic by transmitting a session initiation protocol message transmitted from the calling terminal, to a selected call agent only, using information stored in a session of the relevant call. The modification would be obvious because one of the ordinary skill in the art would want the call completed once the session initiation protocol message is sent to the call agent.

As per claim 8, the rejection of claim 7 is incorporated and further Kim does not disclose:

-wherein selection of the specific call agent in the above, is made by selecting different one call agent among a plurality of the call agents for a call establishment request message generated from a calling terminal. However, MeLampy in an analogous art discloses selection of the specific call agent in the above, is made by selecting different one call agent among a plurality of the call agents for a call establishment request message generated from a calling terminal (MeLampy, column 14, lines 40-56, Table 3 description) the different strategies used describes ***selection of the specific call agent in the above, is made by selecting different one call agent among a plurality of the call agents for a call establishment request message generated from a calling terminal.***

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of MeLampy in the teachings

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of Kim to state that selection of the specific call agent in the above, is made by selecting different one call agent among a plurality of the call agents for a call establishment request message generated from a calling terminal. The modification would be obvious because one of the ordinary skill in the art would want the call completed once the session initiation protocol message is sent to the call agent.

As per claim 9, the rejection of claim 7 is incorporated and further Kim does not disclose:

-wherein the network address translation block at the receiving step, performs the step of judging a beginning of a call when a call establishment request message generated from the calling terminal connected to the external public network is received. However, MeLampy in an analogous art discloses the stated limitation (MeLampy, column 14, lines 40-56, Table 3 description) where searching for a particular call agent describes the network address translation block at the receiving step judging a beginning of a call when a call establishment request message generated from the calling terminal connected to the external public network is received.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of MeLampy in the teachings of Kim to state that the network address translation block at the receiving step, performs the step of judging a beginning of a call when a call establishment request message generated from the calling terminal connected to the external public network is received. The modification would have been obvious because one of the ordinary skill in the art would want the appropriated call agent to handle the call.; ***generating one session for***

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a call using a "CallID" value (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0054], lines 54-57, "The user agent UA X (310) sends SIP invite message for the user agent UA Y (410) to the proxy X' (320)...of the NAT located within a same domain as the user agent UA X (310) (S301)."), **storing a public network address** (Kim, page 2, paragraph [0028], lines 33-37, "If messages come to the public IP address/port of the NAT mapped to the private IP address/port of the proxy, all SIP messages may be transmitted automatically...mapped to the public address") shows storing a public network address where the address being mapped describes the address being stored **and a UDP(User Datagram Protocol) port of the calling terminal** (Kim, page 2, paragraph [0021], lines 32-, "Thus, a lot of SIP terminals may not support TCP. Therefore, in order to provide service using UDP, NAT UDP Binding may need to be continuously activated for the proxies' connection with the terminals within the NAT") show UDP (User Datagram Protocol) port of calling terminal; **and selecting one call agent among a plurality of the call agents constituting a local network, storing an address of that selected call agent in the generated session, then transmitting a session initiation protocol message to the selected call agent** (MeLampy, column 14, lines 22-56, ..."Table 3, provided herein below, provides examples of strategies for selecting SIP agents to which to route...") shows the stated limitation. In order for the selected agent to be involved with the call, the address of the agent would have to be stored for the call to process. A person with ordinary skill in the art would imply that a strategy to find a particular call agent would follow a SIP message being transmitted.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of MeLampy in the teachings

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of Kim to state that selecting one call agent among a plurality of the call agents constituting a local network, storing an address of that selected call agent in the generated session, then transmitting a session initiation protocol message to the selected call agent. The modification would be obvious because one of the ordinary skill in the art would want the appropriated call agent to handle the call.

As per claim 10, the rejection of claim 7 is incorporated and further Kim discloses:

-wherein the network address translation block in the receiving step, further performs the step of deleting session in which all information for a relevant call is stored when the relevant call is completed (Kim, page 5, paragraph [0065], lines 11-15, "If the user agent UA X (310) transmits a bye message in order to terminate the call (S319)...all relevant calls created in the RTP relay are deleted.") shows the network address translation block in the receiving step, further performs the step of deleting session in which all information for a relevant call is stored when the relevant call is completed. A person with ordinary skill in the art would imply that the call is received by the NAT with the reading of the reference.

As per claim 11, the rejection of claim 7 is incorporated and further Kim discloses:

-wherein the network address translation block at the receiving step, performs the step of selecting a new call agent for uniform distribution of a call when an "INVITE" message of a second call is received after a first call is terminated, processing a relevant call by transmitting the "INVITE" message to the newly selected call agent (Kim, page 5, paragraph [0065], lines 11-15, "If the

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user agent UA X (310) transmits a bye message in order to terminate the call (S319)...all relevant calls created in the RTP relay are deleted.”) shows the stated limitation. A person with ordinary skill in the art would interpret that a calling terminal requesting communication with another terminal is not limited to requesting a call to just one terminal. If one call is terminated, it is obvious to state that another could be made. The call could be different from the previous call, and therefore would require an agent with that particular skill to handle the call.

As per claim 12, the rejection of claim 7 is incorporated and further Kim does not disclose

-with the storing of the communication path for the specific call agent in session information of the relevant call after the step of receiving the call establishment request message, extracting the public network address and storing the public network address. However MeLampy in an analogous art discloses with the storing of the communication path for the specific call agent in session information of the relevant call after the step of receiving the call establishment request message, extracting the public network address and storing the public network address (MeLampy, column 14, lines 40-56, Table 3 description) shows the stated limitation. A person with ordinary skill in the art would imply that a communication path is necessary to store in order for communication to take place. With the calling terminal being in the public network and the call agent being apart of the private, extracting the private network address and storing is necessary, through NAT, to allow communication between a terminal in the public network and a terminal in the private network.

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of MeLampy in the teachings of Kim to state with the storing of the communication path for the specific call agent in session information of the relevant call after the step of receiving the call establishment request message, extracting the public network address and storing the public network address. The modification would be obvious because one of the ordinary skill in the art would want a phone call to completely and correctly process.

As per claim 13, Kim discloses:

A method for receiving a call, at a called terminal, in a system for network address translation and session management, the method comprising the steps of:

(Kim, page 4, paragraph [0054], lines 54-57, "The user agent UA X (310) sends SIP invite message for the user agent UA Y (410) to the proxy X' (320)...of the NAT located within a same domain as the user agent UA X (310) (S301).") shows that a calling terminal is sending a call in the NAT system.

-receiving, at a network address translation block provided between the called terminal and call agents, (Kim, page 1, paragraph [0012], lines 13-15, "First, if the user agent X (110) sends a call request to proxy X' (SIP Proxy X') (130) via the NAT..." shows receiving, at a network address translation block provided between the called terminal and call agents, where proxy X' is call agent, ***a call establishment request message generated from a plurality of the call agents connected through a local network,***

(Kim, page 4, paragraph [0056], lines 7-12, “The proxy X’ (320) modifies the private access information (IP address/port pair)...and transmits the SIP invite message to the user agent UA Y (410) through the proxy Y’ (420)...”) shows a call establishment request message generated from a plurality of the call agents connected through a local network ***extracting a public network address from the received call establishment request message, storing the public network address*** (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0055], lines 62-64, “Upon the proxy X’ (320) receipt of the invite message, the RTP relay (350) creates and stores multiple public IP address/port pairs.”) shows extracting a public network address from the received call establishment request message, storing the public network address.

-Kim does not disclose storing a communication path for a specific call agent among a plurality of the call agents in session information of a relevant call. However, MeLampy in an analogous art discloses storing a communication path for the specific call agent among a plurality of the call agents in session information of a relevant call (MeLampy, column 14, lines 24-55, “The SIP agent group 432 data object provide means of grouping and specifying strategies for using SIP agent(s)...”) shows storing a communication path for the specific call agent among a plurality of the call agents in session information of a relevant call. A communication path would be necessary in order for communication of the call to be successful.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of MeLampy in the teachings of Kim to state storing a communication path for the specific call agent among a plurality

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of the call agents in session information of a relevant call. The modification would be obvious because one of the ordinary skill in the art would want to communicate with a call agent that has the particular skill to handle the call.

-distributing traffic by transmitting a session initiation protocol message transmitted from the specific call agent, to a selected calling terminal only, using information stored in a session of the relevant call (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0056], lines 7-12, "The proxy X' (320) modifies the private access information (IP address/port pair)...and transmits the SIP invite message to the user agent UA Y (410) through the proxy Y' (420)...") shows distributing traffic by transmitting a session initiation protocol message transmitted from the specific call agent, to a selected calling terminal only, using information stored in a session of the relevant call; where proxy X' is the specific caller agent from user agent X, and transmitting the call to the specific caller UA Y.

As per claim 14, the rejection of claim 13 is incorporated and further

-wherein the calling terminal at the receiving step, transmits and receives a session initiation protocol message only through different one call agent among a plurality of the call agents (Kim, page, 4, paragraph [0054], lines 54-55, "The user agent UA X (310) sends SIP invite message for the user UA Y (410) to the proxy X'...") and (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0059], lines 33-34, "After the user agent UA X (310) receives the response message (S309)...") shows the calling terminal at the receiving step, transmits and receives a session initiation protocol message only through different one call agent among a plurality of the call agents; where the calling terminal, UA X, sends the session initiation protocol message for UA Y to the proxy X', and UA Y responds to the invite message to

proxy X' through proxy Y', which is sent to UA X describes the stated limitation, where proxy X' and Y' are the call agents.

As per claim 15, the rejection of claim 13 is incorporated and further Kim discloses:

-wherein the network address translation block at the receiving step, performs the step of generating session for a relevant call using a "CallID" when an "INVITE" message for initiating a terminated session initiation protocol call is received from call agents in a terminating side (Kim, page 5, paragraph [0065], lines 11-15, "If the user agent UA X (310) transmits a bye message in order to terminate the call (S319)...all relevant calls created in the RTP relay are deleted.") shows the network address translation block at the receiving step, performs the step of generating session for a relevant call using a "CallID" when an "INVITE" message for initiating a terminated session initiation protocol call is received from call agents in a terminating side. A person with ordinary skill in the art would understand that a phone call request, or invite message, automatically analyzes the "CallID". A person with ordinary skill in the art would also understand that a calling agent can initiate the termination of a call.

-changing a local private network address of a "Via" field and a "Contact" field within the "INVITE" message, into a public network address, transmitting the "INVITE" message to the terminal of the public network (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0050], lines 19-22, "Thus, all SIP messages coming to the private IP address/port of the NAT are automatically transmitted... to the

relevant public IP address and (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0051], lines 27-31, “Preferably, the proxy adds via headers to the messages to be transmitted to the outside. The via header parameters, which are to be transmitted, contain the public IP address/port information registered in the relevant NAT’s static mapping table...”)) shows changing a local private network address of a “Via” field and a “Contact” field within the “INVITE” message, into a public network address, transmitting the “INVITE” message to the terminal of the public network. A person with ordinary skill in the art would imply that if NAT is used two terminals, one in private network and one in public network, would have to coexist. The private address would have to change according to the public address and vice versa, in order for two terminals to communicate outside of different networks. In changing the addresses, it is known that the via headers, or via fields, and contact fields would also have to change.

-storing, in a relevant session, address information of a call agent which transmits the local private network address and the “INVITE” message

(Kim, page 3, paragraph [0043], lines 29-33, “Embodiments of the present invention may provide SIP services..., storing the relevant information without any modification.”) and (Kim, page 4, paragraph [0056], lines 7-12, “The proxy X’ (320) modifies the private access information (IP address/port pair)...and transmits the SIP invite message to the user agent UA Y (410) through the proxy Y’ (420)...”) shows storing, in a relevant session, address information of a call agent which transmits the local private network address and the “INVITE”

message; where “proxy X” is “call agent” and storing information is known and necessary to transmit the call properly.

As per claim 16, the rejection of claim 13 is incorporated and further Kim discloses:

-wherein the network address translation block at the receiving step, performs the step of, when a call agent receives a “BYE” message transmitted for releasing a call after a call is completed, changing a local private network address within the “BYE” message, into a public network address, transmitting the public network address to the called terminal (Kim, page 5, paragraph [0065], lines 11-13, “If the user agent UA X (310) transmits a bye message in order to terminate a call (S319), the proxy X’ (320) transmits a bye message to the RTP relay (250)...”) and (Kim, page 5, paragraph [0066], lines 17-23, “Also, the proxy X’ (320) transmits the bye the message to the proxy Y’ (420)...and the user agent UA Y (410) is notified accordingly (S323). Media may not be transmitted any further once a message is transmitted from the user agent UA Y (410) to the user agent X (310) through the proxy Y’ and the proxy X’ (S325) (S327).”) shows the network address translation block at the receiving step, performs the step of, when a call agent receives a “BYE” message transmitted for releasing a call after a call is completed, changing a local private network address within the “BYE” message, into a public network address, transmitting the public network address to the called terminal. A person with the ordinary skill in the art would imply that if NAT is used two

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terminals in separate networks, the address would have to change in order for the terminals to communicate.

Claim 17 has similar limitation as claim 10 and rejected under the same reason set forth in connection of the rejection of claim 10. Claims 10 and 17 are method claims, and although claim 10 is dependent upon claim 7 and claim 17 is dependent upon claim 13, the scope of the limitations does not change.

Claim 18 has similar limitation as claim 12 and rejected under the same reason set forth in connection of the rejection of claim 12. Claims 12 and 18 are method claims, and although claim 12 is dependent upon claim 7 and claim 18 is dependent upon claim 13, the scope of the limitations does not change.

Claim 19 has similar limitations as claim 7 and rejected under the same reason set forth in connection of the rejection of claim 7. Although claim 7 is a method claim and claim 19 is a computer-readable medium claim, the scope of the limitation does not change.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JAMAL KING whose telephone number is (571)270-3160. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad Matar can be reached on (571)-272-7488. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Jamal King

Patent Examiner

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June 4, 2008

/Ahmad F. MATAR/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2614